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ROYAL BURGH OF RUTHERGLEN



ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR
1946

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BY
OCHRAN CROSS, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., (GLAS.)
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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ROYAL BURGH OF RUTHERGLEN

Medical Officer's Report

For Year ending 31st December, 1946

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
RUTHERGLEN,

To the Department of Health for Scotland, and the Provost,
Magistrates and Councillors of the Royal Burgh of Rutherglen.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour herewith to submit to you the Annual Report on the health of the Burgh during the year 1946, prescribed according to the regulations and requirements of the Department of Health for Scotland, and in terms of Section 15 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

COCHRAN CROSS.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1946

VITAL STATISTICS

Return of Births and Deaths Registered during the Year ending 31st December, 1946.

Area (in acres) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,046
Population (Registrar General's estimate, to middle of 1946) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,575
Number of Deaths (corrected) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344
Death Rate per 1000 of Population .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.0
Number of Births (corrected) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	444
Birth Rate per 1000 of Population .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.1
Number of Still Births .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Still Births; Rate per 1000 total births .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43
Deaths under 1 year .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Rate per 1000 live births .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59

Deaths.—There were 234 deaths registered in the Burgh during the year. This is 36 more than in 1945. We have to add to this number 111 deaths of Burgh residents occurring in institutions and elsewhere outwith the Burgh, and to deduct 1 death registered in the Burgh of a non-Burgh resident, giving a corrected net total of 344 deaths for the year, made up of 170 males and 174 females.

The death-rate based on the Registrar General's estimate of the population adjusted for age and sex distribution, 15.4.

Births. — The total number of live births during the year (corrected for transfers) was 444, of which 222 were males and 222 females, giving a birth-rate of 17.1 per 1000 of the population.

The number of illegitimate births was 12, giving a rate per 100 live births of 2.7. Last year the number of illegitimate births was

The following table gives the total live births registered and the birth rates per 1000 of the population for the last 17 years:—

Year	Total Births Registered	Birth Rate per 1000 of Population.
1930	429	16.7
1931	450	17.7
1932	391	15.2
1933	357	13.7
1934	404	15.5
1935	371	14.3
1936	370	14.4
1937	348	13.7
1938	363	14.3
1939	352	13.8
1940	350	13.5
1941	369	14.1
1942	394	15.0
1943	411	15.7
1944	406	15.5
1945	350	13.4
1946	444	17.1

Marriage Rate.—The number of marriages taking place in the Burgh was 251, giving a rate of 9.7 per 1000 of the population, compared with 292 in 1945, or 11.2.

Table showing population and death rate for years 1930-1946:—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1000		Average Rate for each decade
			of Population.	of Population.	
1930	25,707	328	12.8	12.8	12.6
1	25,449	314	12.3	12.3	
2	25,722	349	13.6	13.6	
3	26,075	316	12.1	12.1	
4	26,057	343	13.2	13.2	
5	25,973	316	12.2	12.2	
6	25,609	333	13.0	13.0	
7	25,453	336	13.2	13.2	
8	25,441	317	12.5	12.5	
9	25,419	301	11.8	11.8	
1940	24,709	373	15.1	15.1	14.0
41	24,500	348	14.2	14.2	
42	23,900	303	12.7	12.7	
43	23,337	330	14.1	14.1	
44	23,244	326	14.0	14.0	
45	23,300	327	14.0	14.0	
46	24,575	344	14.0	14.0	

Natural Increase of the Population.—i.e., the excess of births over deaths, was 100. In 1945 it was 23.

Density of Population.—The area of the Burgh extends to 1,046 acres, giving the density of population as 23 persons per acre.

Principal Causes of Mortality from 1937-1946

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Measles	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	1
Whooping Cough	..	..	17	13	21	14	17	20	19	20
Pleurisy Pulmonalis	23	3	10	4	5	4	2	3	5	1
Other Tuberculous Disease	5	49	42	54	38	41	50	62	44	56
Cancer, Malignant Disease	37	13	17	17	23	9	19	14	10	8
Pneumonia (all forms)	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Respiratory Diseases including Bronchitis	25	23	4	37	17	16	18	21	15	29
Diarrhoea & Enteritis under 2 years	2	2	65	69	94	102	77	76	65	55
Organic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Deformity and Malformation, including Premature Birth	60	12	7	12	14	18	10	12	12	14
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (Non-Tuberculous)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	40	29	39	27	34	34	35	31	31
Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	5	3	6	5	10	5	4

Phthisis Pulmonalis.—The following table gives the number of deaths and death-rates per 1000 of the population for the past 10 years:—

Deaths from Phthisis Pulmonalis, 1937-1946

Year.		No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1937	...	23	0·90
8	...	17	0·67
9	...	13	0·51
40	...	21	1·01
41	...	14	0·57
42	...	15	0·63
43	...	17	0·73
44	...	20	0·86
45	...	19	0·82
46	...	20	0·81

Diarrhoea and Enteritis in Infants. — This year there were 5 deaths compared with 2 in 1945 and an average of 3 in the previous 10 years.

Distribution of Tuberculosis.—The following table shows the distribution of new cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) over the various Wards in the Burgh during the year 1946.

Ward	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary
Castle	4	0
Crosshill	7	0
Gallowflat	6	0
Greenhill	3	1
Shawfield	19	0
Stonelaw	3	2
Whole Burgh	42	3

Cases of Tuberculosis Classified According to Age Groups

AGE GROUPS

	5 and Under 5	10 and under 10	15 and under 15	25 and under 25	35 and under 35	45 and under 45	65 and upwards	Total
Pulmonary—								
Males	—	3	—	5	1	7	4	20
Females	1	—	1	13	5	1	—	22
Non-Pulmonary—								
Males	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Females	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45

Cases of Tuberculosis reported and tabulated according to the size of house during 1946:—

	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts. and over	Institutions	Total
Pulmonary ...	1	10	20	11	—	42
Non-Pulmonary ...	—	1	1	1	—	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	11	21	12	—	45
Percentage of Total	2.2	24.4	46.6	26.6	—	—

Tuberculosis.

Cases of Tuberculosis reported monthly during 1946:—

Month	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
January	5	—	5
February	—	—	—
March	4	1	5
April	4	—	4
May	7	—	7
June	2	—	2
July	3	—	3
August	3	1	4
September	3	—	3
October	2	1	3
November	5	—	5
December	4	—	4
Total	42	3	45

Return showing the number of cases which received Sanatorium Treatment during the year.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

	† Adults	Males	Females	In Institutions on January 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institutions. †		In Institutions on Dec. 31.
							4	5	
Pulmonary	† Adults	Males	Females	8	7	6	1	2	6
				17	18	16	—	1	18
Non-Pulmonary	† Adults	Males	Females	1	2	3	—	—	—
				1	1	1	—	—	1
	Children	Males	Females	3	—	1	—	—	2
				2	—	—	—	—	2
	Children	Males	Females	4	1	3	—	—	2
				2	1	2	—	—	1
		Totals		38	30	32	1	3	32

† Column 4—Those who were in final residence 28 days or over.

In Column 5—Those who were in residence under 28 days.

‡ All patients of 15 years and upwards classed as adults.

Cases of Tuberculosis treated at home are visited regularly and are well supervised, while the ambulant cases are periodically examined at the Tuberculosis Centre. A clinic is held each week, and the number of attendances has greatly increased.

DOMICILIARY VISITS

Visitation by Health Visitors	.....	.....	497
Attendances at Dispensary	.....	.....	1,513
Patients Granted Free Milk	.....	.....	221

X-Ray.—Arrangements with Glasgow Public Health Department were continued and the following table shows number of patients examined.

		No. of Patients
Tuberculosis cases already notified	.....	150
Contacts, and persons with suspicious symptoms	.....	106
		<hr/> 256

Though there is a drop in the number of new cases notified the tuberculosis problem still remains a serious one. The difficulty in securing sanatorium treatment is becoming more acute, particularly for the advanced or open case, which has to be treated at home, and may well be a potential danger to the health of the rest of the household. Insufficient or unsuitable housing accommodation, rationing, overwork, and nervous strain may all be taken as responsible factors for the increase in the disease in recent years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1946 there were 541 cases of infectious disease notified, of which 166 or 31 per cent. were treated in hospital. In 1945, 429 cases were reported, of which 178 were removed.

The following table gives the monthly and total number of cases notified during the year:—

Table 1.

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total	No. of cases removed to hosp.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	2	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	11	11
Diphtheria	1	—	2	2	2	3	4	2	4	1	2	2	23	23
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	5	2
Erysipelas	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	2	1	2	13	—
Measles	16	67	56	54	17	3	3	—	—	4	—	—	220	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	13	9	13	9	5	4	3	3	2	5	8	7	81	61
Pneumonia (Influenza)	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Poliomyelitis Anterior	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Puerperal Fever	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	5	5
Scarlet Fever	7	3	8	2	1	9	5	4	2	4	19	10	74	52
Whooping Cough	1	6	1	—	2	1	18	9	11	10	27	12	98	1
Totals	43	88	83	74	28	24	37	20	24	27	59	34	541	166

Table 2.

Comparing the number of cases with those of the previous year, we have the following analysis:—

	Increase	Decrease
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	—
Diphtheria	—	5
Dysentery	5	—
Erysipelas	8	—
Measles	29	—
Pneumonia	22	—
Pneumonia (Influenza)	2	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—
Puerperal Fever	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	—
Scarlet Fever	—	27
Whooping Cough	21	—

Table 3.

Table of Rediagnoses.

No. of Cases.	Notified as	Rediagnosed as
2	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Subarachnoid Haemorrhage
1	"	Gastro Enteritis
1	"	Broncho-Pneumonia
1	"	Influenza
12	Diphtheria	Tonsillitis
1	"	Tonsillitis
1	"	Hodgkin's Disease
1	"	Infective Purpura
1	"	Scarlet Fever
4	Pneumonia	Bronchitis
1	"	Pulmonary Tuberculosis
2	"	Measles
1	"	Pleurisy with Effusion
1	"	Febric Cold
1	"	Measles and Pleural Effusion
1	Puerperal Fever	Inevitable Abortion
1	"	Septic Abortion
1	Scarlet Fever	Dentition
1	"	Chicken Pox
1	"	Scarlet Fever and Lobar Pneumonia

Table 4.

Incidence of infectious disease in the various Wards:—

DISEASE.	WARDS							Total.
	Castle.	Crosshill.	Gallowflat.	Greenhill	Shawfield.	Stonehill.		
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	3	1	2	1	3	1	11
Diphtheria	7	...	7	2	7	...	23
Dysentery	1	...	1	3	...	5
Erysipelas	3	2	4	2	2	13
Measles	23	27	49	39	51	31	220
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	...	15	6	10	10	35	5	81
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	1	...	1	2
Poliomyelitis Anterior	1	1
Puerperal Fever	3	...	1	...	3	...	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	...	1	1	2	5
Scarlet Fever	10	12	14	12	16	10	74
Whooping Cough	11	11	22	16	33	5	98
Totals,	72	63	107	87	154	58	541

Table 5.

Incidence of infectious disease with reference to the size of house.—

DISEASE.	Total	1 Apt.	2 Apts.	3 Apts.	4 Apts. & Over.	Institutions.	Army Depots.	Total
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	11	...	5	4	2	...	...	11
Diphtheria ..	23	3	13	3	4	...	...	23
Dysentery ..	5	1	...	2	2	...	...	5
Erysipelas ..	13	1	5	3	4	...	...	13
Measles ..	220	9	78	64	64	5	...	220
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	81	6	41	19	15	...	...	81
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Poliomyelitis ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ..	7	3	2	1	1	...	...	7
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	5	2	...	1	2	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever ..	74	6	30	15	23	...	...	74
Whooping Cough ..	98	12	43	24	19	...	...	98
Totals	541	43	219	136	138	5	...	541

Table 6.

Age Groups.

DISEASE.	1		5		15		25		35		45		65 and over		Totals	Rem'dned	Not Rem'dned
	Und.	and	und.	and	und.												
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	M	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	7	7	7	7
	F	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	4	4	4
Diphtheria	M	...	3	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	9	9	9	9	9	9
	F	...	2	8	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	14	14	14	14	14	14
Dysentery	M	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2
	F	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3
Erysipelas	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	F	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Measles	M	5	72	40	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	118	118	118	118	118
	F	9	58	32	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	102	102	102	102	102	102
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (Acute Pr.)	M	6	7	8	1	5	2	7	4	40	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
	F	7	9	7	5	5	2	4	2	41	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
	F	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	M	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	7	7
	F	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	7	7
Puerperal Pyrexia	M	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5
	F	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5
Scarlet Fever	M	1	9	23	2	...	4	...	...	39	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
	F	...	11	20	4	...	...	...	...	35	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Whooping Cough	M	7	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
	F	9	27	13	...	...	...	...	...	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
	47	235	171	19	21	18	23	7	541	541	166	166	166	166	166	166	166

Percentage of total... 8
M—Males F—Females

During 1946, 130 disinfections were carried out for the reasons stated:—

After removal of infectious disease patients to hospital	98
After recovery of infectious cases treated at home	10
After admission of tuberculosis patients to Sanatoria	16
After deaths from tuberculosis	6

136 sets of infected clothing and bedding were removed to the disinfecting station for steam disinfection and washing.

287 notices were sent to headmasters and others in Authority regarding the occurrence of infectious disease among scholars.

18 contacts other than school children, were kept off work for periods varying according to circumstances, as a precautionary measure. These include 3 laundry workers, 3 grocers' assistants, 4 bakers, 1 dairy worker, 1 butcher's assistant, 2 canteen workers, 2 fruiterers' assistants, 1 fish shop worker, 1 bread van man.

Table 7.

List of specimens submitted for Bacteriological Examination during 1946 with results:—

Description of Specimen	Results		
	Positive	Negative	Totals
Swab	1	32	33
Sputum	21	187	208
Blood	—	3	3
Fæces	2	8	10
	24	230	254

Pneumonia.—Notification to the Medical Officer of Health is compulsory. The same procedure is carried out with regard to visitation, etc., as in the case of other infectious diseases.

In 1946 there were 81 cases reported, of which 61 received hospital treatment. In 1945 59 cases were notified, and 43 removed.

There was 1 case of Influenzal Pneumonia.

Venereal Diseases.—There is a joint scheme for combating these diseases, which includes the County and the County Burghs of Lanarkshire. Owing to the "open door principle" most of the cases from Rutherglen appear to go to the V.D. Centres of the City of Glasgow, who submit accounts for their treatment to the Lanarkshire Joint V.D. Committee, of which Rutherglen is a member.

Scarlet Fever.—74 cases of Scarlet Fever were reported during the year. 52 were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

Comparative figures for 1945 were 101, 88, and 1 death.

Diphtheria.—23 cases of Diphtheria were reported in 1946, 23 were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

Comparative figures for 1945 were 28, 28, and 1 death.

SCABIES ORDER, 1941

Only a small number of cases required treatment for this condition.

Conscientious Objectors to Vaccination.—The number of live births in 1946 was 444. There were 40 conscientious objectors to vaccination, being 9 per cent. of the births registered.

Comparative figures for 1945 were 342, 38, 11.0.

Influenza.—There were 11 deaths from Influenza (5 males and 6 females) in 1946, compared with 2 in 1945.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

During 1946 the Diphtheria Immunisation Scheme was continued. The usual publicity campaign was carried out with the help of cinema slides, posters, leaflets, etc., and intensive visiting of children in the 1-5 age group was undertaken by the Health Visitors to encourage attendance at the Clinic for immunisation. This, I may say forms a regular part of the Health Visitors' routine. As each child on the register reaches the first birthday a note is sent to the parent offering immunisation and explaining the urgent need for the treatment to be carried out. An effort was also made to offer a further injection to children reaching the age of 5 years; this is known as a "maintenance" injection.

In addition to the figures given below there have been a considerable number of children treated by the family doctor; figures for these are not available.

There has been a drop in the number of children immunised, and it is obvious, therefore, that we must continue our efforts to have all children treated at an early age.

AGE GROUPS

	1-5	5-15
No. of Children immunised in 1946	199	12

	61
No. of Children given 3rd (maintenance) injection	61

AGE GROUPS

	1-5	5-15	15+	Total
No. of confirmed cases of Diphtheria in 1946	3	2	3	8*

	2	2	0	4
No. of confirmed cases of Diphtheria among immunised	2	2	0	4

	0	0	0	0
No. of Deaths from Diphtheria in 1946	0	0	0	0

	0	0	0	0
No. of Deaths among immunised	0	0	0	0

* 23 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year, from that figure 15 cases rediagnosed (not Diphtheria) fall to be deducted, making this figure of 8 cases for the year.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

Midwives and Maternity Homes (Scotland) Act, 1927
Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937

Report by the Medical Officer of Health for the Burgh of Rutherglen for the year ended 31st December, 1946.

(1) A separate list of the Midwives (with their names in alphabetical order, enrolment numbers, and addresses) who have up to 31st Jan., 1947, given notice under Section 18 of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, of their intention to practice in the area (if not already sent) is enclosed.

(2) Statistics of Births, Deaths, etc., in the Area during the Year.

Item	Total (i.e., all cases occurring in the area).	Domiciliary cases under Maternity Services Scheme.	Other domiciliary cases attended by midwives (i.e., cases in which no doctor has been booked).	Cases attended by midwives in institutions.	Cases not attended by midwife or doctor.
1. Includes births occurring outside the area but transferred in.	444	166	—	No institutions in this area	1
2. Deaths of new-born children (within 14 days of birth)	14	4	Nil	..	1
3. Still-births (Dead born)	20	5	Nil	..	Nil
4. Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	Nil	Nil	..	Nil
5. Puerperal } Cases Sepsis } Deaths	7 Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	..	Nil Nil
6. Puerperal } Cases Pyrexia* } Deaths	5 Nil	2 Nil	Nil Nil	..	Nil Nil

* Puerperal Pyrexia is defined in the Regulations of the Department of Health for Scotland as any febrile condition (other than a condition which is required to be notified as a puerperal fever under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889) occurring in a woman within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage in which a temperature of 100 4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period.

(3) Cases of Emergency

No cases of Emergency under Section 22.

(4) General Report on the working of the Acts.

There are now 3 private practising midwives resident in the area. Due inspection of the work was carried out.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Statistics Relating to Maternity and Child Welfare Services

Births

Number registered: — Live births, 444; legitimate, 132; illegitimate, 16; still births, 20.

- (a) Total number of births occurring in the area during the year, 444.
- (b) Number of births in (a) classified according to nature of attendance at confinement:—
 - (i) Maternity Services Scheme Cases (a) with doctor, 56; (b) without doctor, 110.
 - (ii) Other domiciliary cases:—(a) with doctor, 27; (b) with midwife alone (no doctor booked), —; (c) conducted by outdoor staff of institution, —; (d) without doctor or midwife, 1.
 - (iii) Institutional Cases (including those in private maternity and nursing homes), 250 (Glasgow).

Infantile Mortality.

- (a) Number of deaths, 26.
- (b) Rate per 1000 live births, 59.
- (c) Classified, according to age groups, and causes of death:—

Age Groups

Under 1 week	...	...	12 or 27.0	per 1000 live births
1 week and under 4 weeks	...	5 or 11.3	“	“
4 weeks and under 3 months	...	3 or 6.7	“	“
3 months and under 6 months	...	2 or 4.5	“	“
6 months and under 12 months	...	4 or 9.0	“	“

Causes of Death

Congenital Debility, Premature

Birth, Malformations, etc. 14 or 31.5 per 1000 live births

Diarrhoea 5 or 11.3 “ “ “ “

Pneumonia 2 or 4.5 “ “ “ “

Cerebro Spinal-Fever 1 or 2.2 “ “ “ “

Whooping Cough 1 or 2.2 “ “ “ “

Influenza 1 or 2.2 “ “ “ “

Other Diseases of the Nervous System 1 or 2.2 “ “ “ “

Other Violence 1 or 2.2 “ “ “ “

Maternal Mortality.

(a) Number of Deaths, 1; (b) Number of deaths resulting from Puerperal Sepsis, nil.

Home Visitation during year.

	No. Visited for first time	Total Visits
†Expectant Mothers	155	155
Infants	396	2413
Children (1-5 years)	1204	3948

†These visits should not include visits paid by a midwife who is to attend the confinement as a midwife or as a maternity nurse.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics (whether provided at Child Welfare Centres or at other premises, e.g., hospitals).

- No. of Clinics at end of year provided by Local Authority
—Ante-natal, —; Post-natal, 51.
- No. of Clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies:—Ante-natal, —; Post-natal, Nil.
- Total No. of women who attended at the clinics during year:—Ante-natal, 221 (Referred to Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow); Admitted to Pre-natal ward, 52; Post-natal, 305.

Child Welfare Clinics.

- No. of clinics at end of year provided by the Local Authority, 51.
- No. of Clinics at end of year provided by Voluntary Bodies, Nil.
- No. of Children attending during year:—(i) under 1 year of age, 275; (ii) 1 year of age and over, 319.
- Total No. of attendances during year:—(i) under 1 year of age, 2902; (ii) 1 year of age and over, 1279.

Special Treatment Centres.

No. of cases treated during year:—

- Teeth: Mothers, Nil; Children, Nil.
- Eyes }
- Ear, Nose and Throat }
- Other Ailments }
- Ultra-violet light treatment: Mothers, 5; Children, 6
Attendances, 4072.
- Orthopaedic: Referred to Hospital.

Included in
general clinic
work.

Mother and Baby Homes.

Nil.

Residential Nurseries and Children's Homes.

- (a) Maintained by the Local Authority, Nil.
- (b) Maintained by Voluntary Associations—Biggart Hospital Home, Prestwick—Number of Beds provided at the end of year—Aged 0-2, 1.

Home and Domestic Helps.

Nil. Scheme under discussion at present.

Children's Nursery.

As the Hall had to be vacated, it was decided to purchase the West Parish Church Manse in order to continue the Nursery, and while the building was undergoing necessary alterations and repairs the children and staff were accommodated in part of the Public Health Clinic for five months. As the number of children admitted had to be reduced, a waiting-list was compiled for admission to the new premises, which were ready for occupation about the end of the year.

Average Attendances—From 35 to 40 Daily.
 Total Attendances in 1946 6372.

Ages ranged from eight months to five years and 22 children left to go to school during the year.

The children have all gained in weight and height, and their general health has improved.

Vitamin Preparations (orange juice and cod liver oil) are given daily.

Payments are collected at the beginning of the week, and a receipt given. Average drawings were between £9 and £10 weekly during the early part of the year, and between £4 and £5 while the Nursery was in the Clinic.

Infectious Diseases:—	Measles 13
	Chickenpox 1

No infectious diseases occurred while the children were in the Clinic, in spite of the limited accommodation available.

Food and Milk: Vitamins.

This is covered by the Ministry of Food regulations dealing with supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers, and to children under 5 years of age. Arrangements were made for the distribution of National Dried Milk (to infants not receiving fresh milk) and of the Ministry's vitamin preparations from the Public Health Clinic, Food Office, and Branch Food Office.

The following are the approximate figures of the "Vitamins," etc., distribution:—

Cod Liver Oil	.....	.....	3,389	bottles
Orange Juice	.....	.....	17,740	"
Capsules, etc.	.....	.....	546	packets
National Dried Milk	.....	.....	17,637	tins

The percentage of potential issues of Welfare Foods has been consistently high, in many months the highest for the West of Scotland Division, and never falling below second place.

Clothing: — Infants' garments were provided in 18 necessitous cases.

Measles.

(a) Number of cases notified, 220; (b) number of deaths, nil; (i) from Measles, Nil; (ii) from Sequelæ, Nil; (c) number of cases removed to Hospital, 1.

Whooping Cough.

(a) number of cases, 98; (b) number of deaths, Nil; (i) from Whooping Cough, 1; (ii) from Sequelæ, Nil; (c) number of cases removed to Hospital, 1.

Ophthalmic Neonatorum.

1 case was notified. This was removed to Hospital. Result—Cured—no defect in vision.

Maternity Hospital.

Cases treated by Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow:—(a) Pre-natal cases, number treated, 52; (b) Statement of conditions found—High Blood Pressure, 13; Obstetrical history, 10; Ante-partum Haemorrhage, 4; Cardiac Condition, 3; Persistent Vomiting, 3; Abdominal Condition, 3; Toxæmia, 2; Varicose Veins, 2; Malpresentation, 2; Albuminuria, 2; Premature Labour, 1; Anæmia, 1; Bronchitis, 1; and, in addition, 4 Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases; (c) Statement of results of Treatment—Live Births, 40 (including 2 Premature Births); Still Births, 4 (including 2 Premature Births); Abortion, 4; Still Under Observation, 4.

Educational.

Displays of Posters, and distribution of leaflets published by the Scottish Council for Health Education, etc., are kept up. Occasional talks to Mothers' Guilds, Girl Guides, etc., have been given by a Health Visitor.

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations (Scotland), 1929.

(1) Total number of cases occurring in the area of the Local Authority — (a) Puerperal Fever, 7, and (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 5. (2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital — (a) Puerperal Fever, 7; (b) Puerperal Pyrexia, 5. (3) Total number of deaths, 0. (4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery — (a) Puerperal Fever, 0; Puerperal Pyrexia, 0.

Other Provisions.

Cases of pneumonia in infants when not removed to hospital are followed up in their own homes and nursing care given when required.

Premature Infants.

Every effort is made to have specialised treatment in Hospital, but it is very difficult to secure accommodation. Special cots, hot water bottles, etc., are available for treatment at home; and the Health Visitor attends daily to give advice and help in the care of the infant.

Illegitimate Infants.

These are regularly visited and supervised by the Health Visitor, and where the mother returns to work the child is admitted to the Nursery during the day.

MATERNITY SERVICES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

Scheme for the provision of Midwife and Medical Services to women in their own homes.

The scheme is working satisfactorily.

166 cases booked the services of Doctor and Midwife. This is approximately 37% of the total births registered during the year.

During the year an increased number of women were confined in Hospital or Nursing Home.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table gives the Infantile Mortality Rate for the past 32 years, also the number of deaths under 1 year, and the total births registered during these years:—

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.	Total Live Births Registered.	Infantile Death Rate per 1000 live Births	Rate for each Five Years
1915	70	644	109	
1916	53	557	95	
1917	57	489	117	100
1918	40	500	80	
1919	47	474	99	
1920	61	639	95	
1921	50	557	84	
1922	53	513	103	88.4
1923	28	470	65	
1924	44	481	94	
1925	44	493	89	
1926	26	458	57	
1927	48	444	108	84.6
1928	42	428	98	
1929	30	425	71	
1930	36	429	84	
1931	34	450	76	
1932	26	391	66	80.4
1933	30	357	84	
1934	37	404	92	
1935	25	371	67	
1936	32	370	86	
1937	25	348	72	62.8
1938	20	363	55	
1939	12	352	34	
1940	29	350	83	
1941	33	269	89	
1942	31	394	79	78.0
1943	26	411	63	
1944	31	406	76	
1945	24	350	69	
1946	26	444	59	64.0

Diabetes.

During the year 30 patients received insulin free, and 11 patients at cost price.

Ambulance Facilities.

St Andrew's Ambulance Association provide facilities for non-infectious cases, and Glasgow Corporation ambulances remove Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis cases.

Mental Health Service (in relation to mental disability in the pre-certification stages).

There is no special service for the pre-certification stages of mental disability. The Social Welfare Medical Officer is available to give advice when required, including child guidance.

Sick Poor.

The Medical Officer of the Social Welfare Department provides the domiciliary treatment and is responsible for transfer to Hospital of cases requiring such treatment. The Medical Officer of Health is also the Social Welfare Medical Officer. The services of the Queen's Nurses are available for selected cases treated at home.

Factory Act.

General observations on the working and administration of the Factories Act, 1937, during the year 1946 are receiving the attention of the Sanitary Inspector.

In conclusion I have pleasure in stating that I receive every help and assistance from Mr Park and his assistants, when information is requested, and take this opportunity of acknowledging and recording my appreciation of the thorough manner in which Miss Lennox and her assistants carry out their duties as Health Visitors. To the other officials I also feel indebted for information received and help given when required. Finally, I would like to state that in a report such as this a certain amount of repetition from year to year is practically unavoidable and therefore, I trust, excusable.

COCHRAN CROSS,
Medical Officer of Health.

